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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.—NO. 39. WEEKLY EDITION. AUGUST 3, 1872.

THE

Weekly Commercial

FOR THE

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REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

Gen. Albright and Hon. G. W. Schofield Nominated for Congressmen-at-Large.

W. B. Forten, Colored, for Elector-at-Large.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 25, 1872.

The Republican State Central Committee met here to-day, for the purposes of filling vacancies on the State ticket, and transacting their business. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, eighty members attending, including representatives from nearly every county in the State. For Congressmen-at-large Gen. Albright, of Carbon county, and Hon. G. W. Schofield, of Warren county, were nominated on the first ballot. W. B. Forten, Philadelphia, colored, was nominated by acclamation for Elector-at-Large. Cheering accounts were received from all parts of the state.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

The Military Meeting in Pittsburgh----Tammany Working for Greeley---Position of Ex-Governor Curtin ---- He Will Not Oppose Gen. Grant.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1872.

Following is the report of Holcombe, of Virginia, to Benjamin, rebel Secretary of State, upon the peace negotiations at Niagara. It is one of the documents among the rebel archives accompanying Jacob Thompson's report:

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, C. S.—SIR: I desire to submit to you, as head of the department to which I am directly responsible and under whose control they should, if possible, have been conducted, a history of certain transactions in which I was engaged whilst in Canada, but which did not fall within the duties assigned me by the President. I will not here repeat the reasons which have been communicated in previous reports for protracting my stay in British provinces. During the interval of leisure which this delay afforded me, I was practically associated by my friends, Messrs. Clay and Thompson, with themselves in the execution of their more comprehensive and delicate mission. In anticipation of the arrival of these gentlemen at Niagara, but, as I believe, without their personal knowledge or sanction, Mr. George N. Sanders, then residing in that part of Cadada, wanted a number of citizens of the United States supposed to be hostile to the existing Administration to visit the Falls and interchange opinions upon the condition of the country and the great question of peace with prominent confederate gentlemen, who were expected to spend a portion of the summer at that place. Such conferences being entirely legitimate, under the construction which Messrs. Clay and Thompson no doubt very properly placed upon their powers and duties, I had no hesitation in meeting the public men who came to the Falls and expressed a desire for my society. That point being the most convenient and eligible for the transaction of my own business, I remained there during the whole period of my stay in Canada, and thus had opportunities of more frequent and extensive intercourse with these gentlemen than either of my friends, one of whom, Mr. Clay, had his headquarters at St. Catherines, and the other, Mr. Thompson, at Toronto.

Catalogue of Conspirators.

Besides the crowd of less distinguished persons I saw during the course of the summer, in some instances repeatedly, Gov. Hunt, of New York, and Messrs. Leigh, Richmond and Benjamin Wood, of the same State, Mr. Buckalew, Judge Black and Mr. Van Dyke, of Pennsylvania, McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Weller, of California, Judge Bullitt, of Kentucky, and Colonel Walker, of Virginia. We received messages from other gentlemen, such as Voorhees, of Indiana, and Pendleton, of Ohio. Before Mr. Clay and myself had reached Niagara, Mr. Thompson had seen Mr. Vallandigham. Impressions which had been made upon my mind by what I learned from these gentlemen, and from many other sources of information, including interviews with leading members of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, as to the temper of the Democratic party, and especially of the people of the Northwest, and the prospect of any action in that section favorable to our cause, I shall state in another part of this report.

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Double-dealing Trickery.

This course, however, as I thought, would have given to the party in power in the United States the means of defending itself against the charge which was used with much effect by its political adversaries. Neither the present nor any other Republican administration can secure the same degree of public support in the prosecution of the war or the policy of confiscation and emancipation as in a policy which looks simply to the restoration of the Union. Mr. Lincoln was reproached with an unwillingness to make peace on any terms short of subjugation of the States of the confederacy and utter overthrow of their peculiar social system and a consequent indisposition to ascertain the sentiments of the Southern people for fear they might profess a readiness to submit to the authority of the United States on more reasonable conditions. Although no proposition for peace which did not concede our absolute independence would have been entertained by us for a moment it did not seem to me wise to give our enemies the moral and material benefit to be derived from a position they were not honestly entitled to occupy had we returned the answer which has been suggested. Friends of President Lincoln could have appealed to the letter of Mr. Greeley as proof of his willingness to open negotiations on a most liberal basis. That letter wholly abandoned the attitude which the government of the United States had maintained since the secession of South Carolina, and to which, according to the declaration of Mr. Seward in his recent speech at Auburn, it has allowed of no negotiations with the rebels in arms. It expressed readiness to open negotiations, and attempted to settle through diplomacy questions which had been so long in vain submitted to the arbitrament of war. It did not even announce that the restoration of the Union was an indispensable condition of peace, but proffered a free and untrammeled conference. Had the correspondence closed at that point it must have added strength to the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and thus increased its capacity to carry on the war. Within our own borders it would have nourished delusive and dangerous hopes of a compromise with our enemy on terms consistent with liberty and self respect. A renewed pressure would have been brought to bear on the President to send Commissioners to Washington with a view of opening negotiations at the hazard of fresh indignities to the Confederacy. In framing our reply to the letter of Mr. Greeley, we endeavored to shape it so as to compel such new developments from Mr. Lincoln as would disclose the true policy of his administration, or such an adherence to the position assumed in that letter as would enable our government to act upon it with safety. This purpose was fully accomplished in calling forth the celebrated document addressed

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Diabolical Speculations and Advice.

The hope of closing the war by negotiation has been extinguished. Our resources are diminishing materially for want of population than those of our enemy. To keep alive such a degree of apprehension as will lead to the concentration of large bodies of troops to repress insurrection within their own limits will of itself be an important diversion in our favor. We should employ money and talent without stint to give this brooding resentment the proportions of anarchy and civil strife. Let us preserve our communication with our friends in the North. Warned by our past experience let us introduce arms more gradually and cautiously, as far as practicable, subsidize leading presses, and through the ordinary channel of the newspapers, as well as public documents, enlighten the public mind. Enlist public men of character and influence whose principles and sympathies are with us, by indemnifying them against the hazards to which bold and decisive action may expose them. With arms, leaders and an opportunity, we could strike a deadly blow. It is proper to add that I have expressed only my individual opinions, and do not know to what extent they would meet the concurrence of Messrs. Clay and Thompson. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

[Signed] JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

RICHMOND, November 16, 1864.

THE PATRONAGE CHARGE.

Senator Schurz Complies With President Grant's Request—Gen. Pleasanton the Person Who Assumed to Barter for Votes for San Domingo Annexation.

NEW YORK July 26.—Carl Schurz, in a letter, to the *Tribune*, says the letter quoted in his St. Louis speech, concerning patronage in connection with the San Domingo business, was addressed him by Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue. "It was written," says Schurz, "in reply to a note from me, of the contents of which, have a memorandum, which reads as follows; 'Ask Pl. whether he remembers conversation he had with me concerning San Domingo, in which he said that if I would support Pres. I should have all the patronage I wanted, &c., and ask him whether he was authorized by Pres. to do so.' General Pleasanton's letter in reply is quoted in my speech, and is there since received from General Pleasanton the following note:

"NEW YORK, July 25, 1872.—Dear General: Of course I have no objection to your giving my name to the public in explanation of the facts. I would say that, being a friend of the President as well as of yourself, I conversed with you on good terms and you should understand that there was no personal feeling in the way of relations mutually satisfactory. Your statement is correct, that the President wanted your support for his San Domingo scheme, and that you could have had the patronage of the government for giving it. That was the distinct *impression* the President's conversation made upon my mind, and I communicated it to you at the time. If the President positively denies having had any such conversation I regret it. I may be mistaken, but I am confident that if I would consult myself with the reflection that it is for the first time that any statement of mine has been questioned, while the President has had occasion before this to distrust the accuracy of his recollection. Truly yours,

"A. PLEASANTON."

The "investigation" mania has attacked the British Parliament. A motion has been made for a committee of inquiry into the revenues and other affairs of the Established Church. Hitherto there has been a motion annually for the disestablishment of that church.

Greeley's Niagara Delusion.

How Thompson, Sanders & Co., Humbugged the "Tribune" Philosopher and Themselves.

Further Disclosures from the Rebel Archives---More of the Inside History of the Peace Conferences.

Buckalew and Black in the Conspiracy.

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RICHMOND, November 16, 1864.

The Greeley-Seymour Bargain

Tone of the Press Regarding the Scheme to Pension Rebel Soldiers--A Democratic Paper on the "Flagrant Traffic"--How the Conspiracy is Regarded Throughout the Country.

The disclosures recently made by the Binghamton *Republican*, concerning the conspiracy between the Democratic leaders and Greeley's agents, to make Greeley President, including his agreement to favor the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers, are creating a profound impression. The denials and explanations which have thus far been made, are of the most lame and impotent character. Below we give the views and sentiments of a number of representative papers concerning the dishonorable scheme:

The New York *Times* believes the statements of the Binghamton *Republican* to be substantially true. It says: "It will not do to sneer at the evidence, or to denounce those who are engaged in the exposure. That would be more effective if the evidence were not merely corroborative of notorious proofs already in existence, and if the present witnesses were not merely a part of a cloud that has steadily gathered around Mr. Greeley for months past. There is nothing improbable in Mr. Greeley's negotiating beforehand for a nomination which, at the expense of every consideration of decency, consistency and political rectitude he has since accepted. We ask all honorable and sincere men what they think of the political reliability of such a man? Suppose he should be elected President, what would control him—the remembrance of his former professions, or fear of and allegiance to the men who have involved him in his latest entangling alliances?"

The New York *Evening Post* says the exposure satisfactorily shows alike the existence and the character of the plot to make Greeley the candidate of the Democratic party. It says that the nature of the subsequent terms of the bargain may be conjectured from the discussion, in the course of the negotiations, of the proposal to give pensions to rebel soldiers, and adds that the strong probability is that Hutchins, in his skilful manipulation of the Cincinnati Convention, used this argument successfully with the Southern delegates, to whom Greeley owed his nomination. It says the revelations constitute the strongest possible chain of circumstantial evidence against him.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says Greeley's pledge respecting the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers was only the first natural and easy step toward the realization of his own old scheme for paying to the ex-slaveholders the full value of the slaves emancipated by Lincoln's proclamation. Every one knows who knows Greeley so thoroughly as his Republican and Democratic neighbors of New York know him, the story of his corrupt bargain will not seem doubtful to others. Who has been deceived by his skillful assumption of manly virtues, the revelation will be unpleasantly astounding."

The Washington *Republican* says: "A more shameful record of political crime and debauchery has rarely been made public."

The Washington *Chronicle* does not believe that, in view of what had already transpired before the appearance of this exhibit, the country will be surprised at the facts. They have, it says, by this time learned enough of the weakness of Mr. Greeley, in a certain direction, to understand the flattering hope of his ambition for a public recognition of his services, and other points under consideration, to make it certain that Greeley would have the endorsement in his favor the guise of a spontaneous movement of the people, is a sham and a fraud.

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The Philadelphia *Transcript*, a Democratic paper, says of the disclosures: "They will not fail to excite universal indignation. There is not a loyal heart in the land that will not revolt at the infamous details of the bargain which has destroyed the Democratic organization, and forced down the throats of the Democratic legions the 'bitter pill' of Horace Greeley. The feature of the proposition of flagrant traffic is the proposition to tax the loyal people of the North millions on millions to pension the rebels who deso-

GREELEY'S INTRIGUE.

Further Proofs of His Long-Continued Bargaining with Democrats for the Nomination—Sentiment of the Press on the Scheme to Pension Soldiers.

The Binghamton *Republican*, of July 23, reprints the *Tribune's* recent statement concerning Mr. Greeley's alleged part in the negotiation with the Democrats for the Presidential nomination, and replies, with analysis, that no assertion it has made is contradicted by the *Tribune*, but that the whole is substantially admitted. It repeats with greater emphasis its statements of Mr. Carmichael, of Unadilla, and pronounces him not only the originator, by Seymour's help, of Greeley at Cincinnati, but the author of the tariff plank of the platform that was adopted. It reaffirms its statement that Mr. Greeley expressed himself by letter in favor of paying pensions to disabled Confederate soldiers, and declares that Mr. Greeley invited Mr. Carmichael, by letter, to come to New York to talk over political issues; that Mr. Greeley then consented to be a Democratic candidate for President, provided Mr. Seymour and the Democratic leaders would support him. It reasserts that Mr. Greeley proposed by letter that a Democrat should go to Cincinnati in his interest, and said also in a letter that it was not yet time to get up the proposed meeting in Otsego for him. It reaffirms its assertions of correspondence between Seymour and Hutchins, and proposes to give such other and further verification as may be required to set the question at rest. It republishes prominently the narrative, certified statements, synopsis of letters and the affidavits, with an explanation of the manner in which the State of New York was carried by the Democrats for Greeley in the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions.

The New York *Times* says the answers of the *Tribune* are all evasions of the most palpable kind, leaving untouched the fact that whatever Mr. Greeley may have neither "asked" nor "invited," he knew at least that his friends were doing it for him. The *Tribune* does not deny that Mr. Greeley expressed approval of the proposal to award pensions to rebel soldiers; a proposal which Horatio Seymour refused to sanction. The charge, in common with, substantially, every other made in the same connection, may, therefore, be accepted as incapable of being disproved.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: There has been no doubt of the fact from the first. There are many circumstances pointing to its confirmation. Before the Binghamton *Republican* gave any intimation of the evidences which had come into its possession, it was known to gentlemen in Albany that Mr. Greeley had as long ago as last fall sought Democratic influence for the Presidency.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: The facts seem to be clear enough that this ambitious project was carefully worked up by trained political managers from the beginning, having been entered upon with Mr. Greeley's full knowledge and consent long before he made known his intention to leave the Republican party, and while he still had the confidence of the country as a Republican, and profited by that confidence. There is nothing in the correspondence that has been published by them who know Greeley so thoroughly as his Republican and Democratic neighbors of New York throw him, the story of his corrupt bargain will not seem doubtful to others. Who has been deceived by his skillful assumption of manly virtues, the revelation will be unpleasantly astounding."

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872.

WHEN HARTRANFT was fighting rebels to save the country, BUCKALEW was intriguing with them for its destruction. The record proves this. Both are before the voters of Pennsylvania for the highest office within their gift. Which is most deserving?

THE Republican Conferees of the Twenty-first District, comprised of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana and Fayette, met in this city Tuesday and nominated A. W. TAYLOR, of Indiana, for Congress. A. M. FULTON, Esq., of Greensburg, and Col. D. S. PORTER, of Indiana, were also nominated as District delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

THE opposition press finds it impossible to conceal its uneasiness respecting the mass convention of soldiers and sailors to be held in this city next September. One would have hardly thought that their old grudge against the blue coats had so much vigor and vitality in it, after the lapse of all these years. But it is clear that the uniform is as distasteful to them as it ever was, more's the pity and the shame.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* pleads for forgetfulness of the past. If to forget the past were all that the *Post* asked of the voters of Pennsylvania, its prayer might be listened to. But it at the same time asks that enemies of the country in its darkest hour—notably CHARLES A. BUCKALEW—be rewarded with the highest honors that can be bestowed. The people can forgive, and even pardon treason, but will not reward the traitor.

THE fact recently developed that CHARLES R. BUCKALEW was among the northern sympathizers with the rebellion who paid a visit to the rebel conspirators in Canada, and conferred with them in the interest of the JEFF. DAVIS Confederacy, has not yet engaged the attention of the Pittsburgh *Post*. But it has engaged the attention of people of all classes, who can never be brought to reward him with the highest honors within their gift for the services he rendered the rebel cause.

The financial solidity of France has often of late been strikingly demonstrated under the most trying circumstances, but never perhaps in a more ren arkable manner than in the eagerness with which the new French loan has been taken. The fact that, notwithstanding the country has sustained a gigantic and disastrous war, that its trade and industry have been suspended for more than a year, and that within that time it has paid four hundred millions of dollars to its conqueror, France is able to secure the immense loan asked for, not only without trouble but upon the very instant of the request being made, is one of the most remarkable instances of financial confidence on record.

Recently the New York *Herald* published a pretended "interview" with Mr. CARMICHAEL, the gentleman conspicuously connected with the GREELEY-SEYMOUR compact, wherein he was represented as denying previous statements affirming the truth of the report relative to the said compact. This "interview" has been paraded as Mr. GREELEY'S complete vindication; but it turns out that it was manufactured to order, for we learn from a Binghamton dispatch that "Mr. CARMICHAEL now states that the whole report of the *Herald* correspondent, as relates to himself, is false in every particular, and that the correspondent has put words in his mouth that he never uttered." The deluded GREELEY will have to try again to extricate him from the damaging situation in which the original statement placed him.

THE rebel leaders who went to Canada to carry on the war across the border, by burning cities, stimulating domestic rebellion and riot, and introducing pestilence throughout the North, had the good will of many Democratic leaders, some of whom made haste to pay them a visit and lend them their advice. Among others who did so was CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania at the present moment. All this appears from the report of HOLCOMBE, and is, of course, indisputable. HOLCOMBE refers to VALLANDIGHAM in the same connection as playing a similar part, and these two gentlemen, with others, by their presence or consel, appear to have inspired the rebel chiefs with additional hope of success. What we wish to bring to the comprehension of the reader now is, that BUCKALEW and VALLANDIGHAM were co-operating, though the latter being a bolder man, was perhaps the less dangerous of the two. BUCKALEW has precisely as much claim to the support of Pennsylvania that VALLANDIGHAM had to the support of Ohio at the time he was defeated by one hundred thousand, and no more. The extent of the precise character of BUCKALEW'S offense has come to light but recently, and this being the first time he has been before them since it became known, it is for the voters of the State to place the seal of their condemnation on him, just as the voters of Ohio did on VALLANDIGHAM.

IT really seems as if the paper which originated the passive policy, and has from the first been one of Mr. GREELEY'S warmest friends and advocates, is more about to bite than the cold shoulder and announce that he must shift for himself. A day or two ago it proffered some excellent advice to the unscrupulous supporters of its candidate, by cautioning the "lie manufacturers" against the dangers of exposure and explosion to which they constantly rendered themselves liable, from lack of a mutual understanding concerning their mendacities; and we now observe that it pays its satirical respects to the editorial fraternity. Of course it does not mention names, but in an article on "the prevailing epidemic" it describes so accurately the disease from which Mr. GREELEY is suffering, that it is altogether impossible to mistake its contemptuous references. The epidemic is that of office seeking, and all the symptoms of the great patient are detailed with a minuteness and fidelity to truth that are absolutely startling. What a doctor the St. Louis *Republican* must be! The strange fancy pervading his mind is dwelt upon; the enlargement of his organ of self-esteem; the inflation of his chest; the unwonted complacency of his demeanor—his habit of recognizing those whom he has long been in the practice of passing by without notice; his apparently uncontrollable desire "to grasp the hands of those he meets"—see his "bloody chasm" illustration—the carefully modulated softness and sweetness of his voice, the unwonted attention with which he listens and the degree of deference with which he speaks—all these evidences of Mr. GREELEY'S terrible sickness are enumerated with such unsparing faithfulness, that no one can fail to recognize at a glance for whom the picture is intended. The *Republican* says the situation calls for radical measures of protection for the people, and suggests muzzling as the best plan. The *World* made a similar suggestion some time ago, with respect to the patient's extraordinary fondness for writing letters, something, it is evident, will have to be done, soon that, speedily, or the physicians will him up as hopeless.

LIGHT SHED ON A NUMBER OF THINGS.

In view of the overwhelming proofs which have lately been adduced concerning HORACE GREELEY'S corrupt bargaining with the Democracy many months ago, and of his secret sympathy with them while claiming to be a Republican, the opinion expressing that Wendell PHILLIPS immediately after the Cincinnati Convention, that the nomination of Mr. GREELEY was in accordance with an agreement to which the Southern rebels were a party, is fast being shared by thoughtful and intelligent men of all classes throughout the country. It is on record that, before the assembling of that Convention, a number of Southern politicians of reactionary views, openly stated that Mr. GREELEY was to be their candidate; while the revelations of the past few weeks render it almost certain that the unanimity with which the Southern delegates supported him at Baltimore was the result of an understanding between the parties to the transaction, so precise and definite in its nature that it could not possibly have been reached without previous negotiations of the most intimate and confidential sort. Add to these significant facts the purport of the statements made by Southerners themselves regarding their expectations in the event of the election of their candidate—and the case becomes yet more transparently clear.

Thus, at last, we get at the meaning of the Atlanta speech made by JEFF. DAVIS at about the time of HORACE GREELEY'S visit to Texas. The arch-rebel then exhorted his followers to wait patiently until they saw the North dividing, and then join the party and support the candidate and the platform that promises a restoration of Constitutional liberty. "It is then," he said, "you will hold the balance of political power in your own hands, and it is then that your rights will once more be restored and guaranteed." Shortly after this, HORACE GREELEY met the great unhung at Memphis—taking the pains to call upon him—and it was about this time that GREELEY declared he hoped the day would soon come when the rebel soldiers who fought to destroy the country would occupy an equal place in the hearts of the American people with the patriot heroes who battled to save it. All these various facts and circumstances, hitherto not seen to have possessed any connection with each other, are now observed to be logical and necessary parts and sequences of a definite and prearranged plan. And it rests with the people to say whether it shall be permitted to succeed.

SENATOR SUMNER'S LETTER.

Senator SUMNER'S long promised and long looked for letter defining his political position has at length appeared, and of course it has been or will be read with a certain interest by all persons concerned in the result of the canvass. To a class of Republicans, not very numerous but most worthy and respectable in character and reputation, the letter is purely a message of sorrow. We allude to the class of original abolitionists, the long and bitterly tried friends of the slave, who, animated by philanthropy alone, were content through scores of years to bear reproach and the spoiling of their goods in the cause of the down trodden African race. It is safe to say that to these men and women no more painful experience has befallen than to see CHARLES SUMNER withdraw from their ranks, and, while the work is only half done, take a place among their enemies. Their grief over the great apostasy is not a matter of guess or conjecture, as leading representatives of the party have frequently within the last few months lifted up their voices in lamentation as well as remonstrance in mere anticipation of the possible catastrophe.

By the great mass of the Republican party, however, Mr. SUMNER'S defection will be borne with more equanimity. The Senator has been kind. While for many months laboring as a nominal Republican for the injury of his political friends, he has seemed to labor not less assiduously to reduce his own political influence as nearly to insignificance as time and opportunities admitted. In his vituperative harangue in the Senate against General GRANT, it was manifest that he had kept nothing either of force or passion in reserve, and that the formal announcement of his preference in reference to a Presidential candidate was the single arrow still remaining in his quiver. Its discharge, his desertion into the hostile camp, first foreseen and then heralded, in some caused wonder at the power of petty resentment even in "celestial minds," and in others mortification in view of senatorial frailty; while others, still more or less under the influence of the SUMNER superstitution, could not help, as good Republicans, dreading the possible impression to be produced by the statement of his reasons for desertion.

To these timid folk the publication of the letter is a positive relief as well as a surprise, as only the sight of the document sufficed to convince them that the eminent Senator could not possibly have his affection by reason so unsatisfactory. First we have a parallel or contrast between the lives of GREELEY and GRANT, designed to recommend one and disgrace the other as a Presidential candidate in the judgment of negro readers. We fancy that even the simplest and most untaught of the class will wonder at the weakness of the logic. The question being whether they shall be protected in the enjoyment of their lately conferred rights against the arrogance and violence of their life-long enemies and oppressors, it is mere folly to ask them to prefer GREELEY to GRANT on any of the grounds mentioned in the letter. GREELEY may have been born to poverty, as alleged, and may also always have been a friend of the blacks, GRANT, as charged, may once have been a Democrat. But when the colored men reflect that GREELEY wavered in the war, desired to purchase peace by a compromise that strikes hands with the hereditary enemies of their race for the sake of office, and when they recollect that GRANT gave them freedom and has been their steadfast protector ever since, they are not likely to hesitate in their choice. They want in the President's office a man of strong will supported by a strong party, able as well as willing to take care of their rights, and to reject such a man for one of feeble character like GREELEY with the Democratic party at his back would be childish in the extreme. The negroes have not forgotten that the party which now seeks restoration to power through GREELEY cast nearly three millions of votes for SEYMOUR and BLAIR in 1868, and they well know that GREELEY, elected by them and sustained by the millions of unrepentant rebels of the South, would be mere putty in their hands.

Mr. SUMNER's attempt to throw odium upon GRANT, and to excite negro prejudice against him on account of the San Domingo affair cannot but move the derision of his colored readers. SUMNER says, "my early opposition to the treaty of annexation was received, so that for sometime my opinions were unknown. It was only when I saw the breach of law," etc. The truth is, that when first consulted was decidedly in favor of the treaty, and for a private letter to a friend would have given it his influence in the Senate. At least such is the testimony of Mr. J. W. FORNEY, SUMNER'S great friend. He says: "I was present at Mr. SUMNER'S residence when President GRANT called and explained the Dominican treaty to the Senator, and though I cannot recall the exact words of the latter, *I understood him to say that he would most cheerfully support the treaty.*" Mr. FORNEY then adds that "Mr. SUMNER'S *indorsement of the treaty went very far to stimulate me in giving it my support.*" Mr. SUMNER'S indignation over the fancied affront offered by the President to the negroes of Hayti will enlist no negro sympathy. They know that Dr. HOWE, Mr. WADE and FREDERICK DOUGLASS (the latter now on the stump for GRANT), who favored the annexation of Dominica, are as friendly as Mr. SUMNER to the African race, and would as promptly and earnestly resist every project for their injury. Indeed it will not be surprising if SUMNER'S colored readers should suspect him of a piece of colossal affectation in this whole affair. At best, his red-hot invective is little better than war upon wind-mills or a churning of moonshine.

The mere delay in issuing his letter tends to injure its influence. Evidently Mr. SUMNER had great difficulty in making up his mind to belie the convictions of his whole public life and to join the ranks of his bitter opponents. It was clearly a prolonged and strenuous struggle between conscience and conviction. It was a "terrible temptation" under which he has fallen, and the warmest of his admirers will not soon cease to wonder at his weakness. The falsehoods, in the form of misrepresentation of General GRANT which the letter contains, are so unworthy of the Senator and so characteristic of the demagogue that we refrain from referring to them in fitting terms.

AN INCURABLE WOUND.

In CARL SCHURZ'S speeches no feeling makes itself more manifest than the intense personal hatred with which he regards Gen. GRANT. Indeed, it is so obvious as greatly to counteract the effects at which the speaker aims, and ought, therefore, to be suppressed upon purely rhetorical, if not upon ethical grounds. Hatred so fierce and prolonged must have some adequate cause, and cannot with any plausibility be referred wholly to the moral disapprobation with which the Missouri Senator witnesses the President's alleged official errors and shortcomings. That he must have received some personal affront to account for a wrath which seems to be as hot and inextinguishable as that of ACHILLES, might be confidently inferred, even in the absence of all testimony on the subject. General GRANT, while not condescending to defend himself, has always said that he had disobliged SCHURZ in the matter of patronage—a statement which SCHURZ has always been at great pains to deny. His appeal to General PLEASANTON is his latest attempt to prove the entirely disinterested and patriotic character of his indignation. The subject is really one of some interest to the voting public, and some light is just now cast upon it by the Illinois *Staatszeitung*. While still in favor at the White House it seems that SCHURZ asked General GRANT to nominate HERMANN LINDEMANN, of Wisconsin, to the position of American Consul at Lyons. LINDEMANN, a German, being one of the Senator's warmest adherents and admirers. As soon as the nomination became known, SCHURZ became aware that by recommending LINDEMANN for the place, he had greatly disobliged his German constituents in Missouri, as the consulship at Lyons was held by General OSTERHAUS, who is very popular in that State, and is, in fact, widely known as a brave soldier. Politicians assuring the Senator that by displacing OSTERHAUS he would injure himself more than by the sacrifice of his friend LINDEMANN, he hurried off to the President and asked him to withdraw the nomination. The President had taken it for granted, from SCHURZ'S application, that OSTERHAUS didn't wish to remain longer at Lyons, and besides, SCHURZ had commended LINDEMANN'S character and talents as admirably qualifying him for the place. As the Senator earnestly begged for the withdrawal of the nomination, the President at last said, with some surprise: "But open your warm recommendation, I have already sent the name of Mr. LINDEMANN to the Senate, and there is no doubt that the Senate will confirm him: by recalling the name I should compromise myself." However, in dread of OSTERHAUS'S friends in Missouri, SCHURZ insisted on the recall of LINDEMANN'S nomination, and as GRANT seemed little inclined to yield, the Senator at last debased himself so far as to declare that he had become convinced that LINDEMANN'S nomination was a mistake, as he was not fit for such a post. GRANT, re-

GREELEY AND THE MONEY-MARKET.

In an article on the new loan a French journal, *L'Opinion National* lately made an earnest appeal to all political parties in favor of the suppression of petty passions and mutual denunciations in the interest of the financial situation. As an argument in behalf of the patriotic forbearance asked for, the writer remarked that "if in consequence of the good order of the country the French Treasury could borrow from capitalists the sum needed at only one half per cent. less, the advantage to France might be reckoned in money at from two to three hundred millions. On the other hand, one sees how costly to the country might at this moment be a blundering economical law, the speech of an ambitious fool, or the pamphlet of an agitator." Though addressed to Frenchmen the appeal is not less worthy of the attention of Americans, as it is founded upon that extreme sensitiveness which is the most obvious and striking characteristic of the money market everywhere, and in which the people of the United States are almost as deeply interested as the people of France. Never before in the entire history of the country were we so dependent as at present upon the confidence of Europe. In the credit which we have established there, it is no exaggeration to say that our financial prosperity consists; as a panic which should shake the trust there placed in our willingness to redeem our pecuniary obligations, would inevitably result in general disaster. Of course any, even the least, lessening of our credit would be instantaneously felt in financial perturbation more or less injurous to American business relations. Where sums so immense are involved, as the Frenchman cited above shows, even the smallest and most insignificant percentage at once runs up to amounts which startle the imagination by their mere name.

Americans, it would seem, are apt to forget or overlook a truth which they should keep steadfastly in mind. The truth is that American credit abroad is a plant of recent growth. Under Democratic rule it was a sickly shrub, and so incessantly kicked and trampled upon by those whose duty it was to care for its healthy growth, that there was no prospect or likelihood of its ever becoming a tree able to resist the storms which from time to assail its kind. Royal retainers and aristocrats of every class found exquisite pleasure in its feebleness and in helping to destroy the plant which, they said and believed, could not grow on Democratic soil. Happily, under Republican auspices, cherished by Republican care, it has sprung up and spread abroad until it is already a tree of renown. But it is still tender and easily hurt. Like the marvelous tree described in one of the oldest of books, "with its twigs planted in cities of merchants and its seed planted in a good soil by great waters," it is still liable "to wither in all the leaves of its spring, even without great power or many people to pluck it up by the roots."

No, neither great power nor many people are needed to accomplish the work of destruction. Let the insignificant minority of repudiators gain control of the government, or the indifference of unfaithful Republicans, and our promising tree of national credit, as if touched by an east wind, "shall," like the tree referred to, "wither in the furrows where it grew." The mere fact that a majority of the people of the United States had agreed to place in their highest office a man of Mr. GREELEY'S reputation and character would shake the confidence in the estimation of all intelligent foreigners, and would prepare them for almost any national eccentricity or aberration that might follow. Thus placed on the lookout for alarming prognostications, the rulers of the money market would not have long to wait for them. The mere suggestion of "a blundering economical law" in a President's message, "the speech of an ambitious fool, or the pamphlet of an agitator," repudiation in one of its several disguises, would, in connection with the return of the most injurious effects upon our financial condition.

That such fears are not utterly groundless is sufficiently attested by the fact that they are almost universally entertained by the moneyed men of the country—a class as little subject to illusions as any people in the world. If, however, there were none of the class free from these apprehensions, such unanimity would be miraculous; there were bankers in Paris who wished to see the Commune established, and there are said to be A. T. STEWARTS who are content to see GREELEY President. An explation may be easily found in those compensations which reconcile individuals to changes alarming to the mass.

CHARLES SUMNER AS A DEMAGOGUE.

It is hardly worth while to waste words on the defection of Senator SUMNER. He has parted from us, and we sorrow at his going. The simple and sufficient answer to him and to all others who have preceded him or propose to follow in his footsteps is, that GREELEY cannot do justice to the negroes, to the poor white of the South and to the great interests of the national finances and business credit, and at the same time serve the rebel Democracy and get from them the support necessary to sustain his administration. If Mr. GREELEY is elected he cannot be at once a successful and useful President, as Senator SUMNER believes he will be, and at the same time continue to receive the countenance of the old fashioned Democracy and the old disloyal element of the South, on whose support his success how depends. In any event, therefore, his election would be a mistake—since his administration, if conducted in the manner in which Mr. SUMNER thinks it would be, must inevitably give rise to great bitterness on the part of his Southern advocates for his disregard of their desires—while if it were characterized by the same truckling spirit which distinguishes him now, it could reflect nothing but dishonor upon himself, and humiliation upon the country.

With reference to his astounding declaration that President GRANT never did anything against slavery nor at any time showed any sympathy with the colored race, it is difficult to conceive how any man in his right senses could so deliberately falsify the recent and indisputable facts of history. This charge, indeed, is the keystone of Mr. SUMNER'S entire structure of complaint against the President, and this being displaced the whole fabric falls. *Falsus in unum falsi in omnibus.* It is hardly going too far to say that whatever rights and liberties the black race enjoy to-day are owing in a greater degree to President GRANT than to any other man. Not only was he among the very first of the Union generals to declare that the safety of the Republic demanded the abolition of slavery, but, as a soldier, it was his sword that hewed the way for emancipation and rendered possible the reconstruction acts and amendments, while, as President, it has been his patience and firmness that have since sustained them and rendered them vital and effective. Against the massive silence of this simple fact all the speeches of SUMNER and all the writings of GREELEY are as dust in the balance. GRANT carved the road along which Freedom passed, while GREELEY, by his secession doctrines, was rendering assistance to the Confederacy which had for its corner stone the institution of human slavery. The colored people know these things, and the title the dishonest hypocrisy of the recreant Senator will cause them profound astonishment and sorrow—it will also cause them to rally all the more closely and unitedly around the banners which now, as during the war, mean to them safety and security and peace. For the Senator, however, having publicly cast his lot with the Democracy, it is to be hoped he will give his new friends the benefit of his services upon the stump. Let him take the field in the Southern States, and repeat upon the platform the utterances of his letter concerning the social rights of the colored race, and his denunciations of the Ku-Klux outrages which he condemns the President for not having suppressed. If he will do this he will presently come back a greatly insulted and humiliated, but much wiser and—it is to be hoped—more truthful man.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

When our country was in its greatest strait a band of the most able and unscrupulous rebels took refuge in Canada, for the better prosecution of their plans for burning Northern cities and inciting the worst classes in the North to riot and revolt. They were abundantly supplied with money, and the bloody New York riots and the repeated attempts to burn that city, and other outrages, without doubt, were the result of their plots. While prosecuting their labors they were visited by certain Democratic leaders who were in sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS and were by all the means in their power assisting him. Among them was CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, as we now first learn from the official report of the rebel HOLCOMBE, made at the time. Can it be doubted that he visited these rebel conspirators because their cause was his cause? To this HOLCOMBE himself testifies, for he refers to these visits and this description of aid and comfort as affording the best assurance of the ultimate success of the rebellion. In this and other ways BUCKALEW has done everything in his power to render that success sure and speedy. This is no idle talk—no mere campaign invention. It is a fact, now as well settled as that LEE defended Richmond. BUCKALEW does not deny that his sympathies and his efforts—so far as he dared to act—were on the rebel side. He dare not deny his visit to the rebels in Canada, nor will he pretend that HOLCOMBE told not the truth when he reported to BENJAMIN that it was through the sympathy and co-operation of such men as BUCKALEW that the rebellion would succeed, if it succeeded at all. BUCKALEW, at that time, as all through the war, was a helper of the rebellion. He not only conferred with the rebel agents in Canada, but was the friend of deserters, who in large numbers made his county their place of refuge and there defied the law,—he was all that a copperhead of the worst sort could be. To-day he is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. Judged by his conduct during the war, he is not as worthy of the support of the loyal citizens of his State as would be Gen. BRAGG had he come here to reside after the surrender; for an open enemy is always to be preferred to an enemy in disguise.

Had Buckalew made open profession of his rebel principles, gone South and fought for them, and failing returned, he would now have a better title to the support of his State than that which the course he did pursue gives him.

This is not an outlawed question. The pe fidy of BUCKALEW'S offense—nay crime—is not so remote as to exempt him from condemnation—much less is he entitled to the highest reward of good conduct. We yet display our riddled battle flags, decorate the graves of the fallen, and still mourn the loss of fathers and sons; we pay $30,000,000 annually in pensions, we do all this and much more, as a patriotic, religious duty; and the question comes home to Pennsylvania voters: with the same hand and same breath, shall we reward with the highest honors the man who, during all the dreadful struggle stood among us covertly assisting the other side—shall we prefer him to one who fought nobly from the opening clear through the war to the end?

WHAT DID THESE THINGS MEAN?

What did HORACE GREELEY mean, in his letter from Memphis to the New York *Tribune* of June 8th, last year, written on the 3d of that month, when he said:

"I am confident that two-thirds of the men, with nine-tenths of the women, who formerly composed the slaveholding caste, would this day give half their houses and lands to have their slaves back again, as that I address them in this letter. THEY CONSIDER THEMSELVES ROBBED BY EMANCIPATION; and would like their property back again, or its VALUE IN SOME EQUIVALENT."

And what did he mean when, in the same communication, speaking of the colored vote, he stated that—

"THEY WILL SEEK TO COERCE ENOUGH OF IT INTO VOTING THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET to give them a majority of the Southern electoral vote for next President."

And what does the following extract from the speech of GOV. BROWN, of Tennessee, at a reception to GREELEY, ratification meeting at Nashville, mean?

"He supported Greeley because he loved the South, hailed Jeff. Davis, advocated universal amnesty, and had no kinsfolk. He did not care what Greeley had said in the past against the South and slavery; he was sincere now, and he could see that now he was in favor of restoring her to her pristine rights. *Greeley, if elected, would pay the losses of the South*, and set her people on the high road to wealth and happiness."

And what are the tax payers of the country to infer from this statement of GOLLADAY, a Democratic Representative in Congress, made at the same time and place?

"Greeley, at the outset of the war, was in favor of letting the "wayward sisters depart in peace," and afterward went single handed and alone to meet our enemies with the olive branch for peace. He was a Democrat in the North dared go with him, or manifested any desire to go. *He was then in favor of paying the South fo he slaves, and I believe he is still.*"

These statements of the candidate and his friends are respectfully recommended to the consideration of all men who believe that their taxes are already sufficiently heavy, and who propose that the words of the war song shall, as they are, untinkered and unimpaired.

GOV. CURTIN'S POSITION.

There is authority for the belief that those who have represented GOV. CURTIN as prepared to advocate the cause of GREELEY on his return home, have misrepresented him. Col. FORNEY, the friend of GREELEY, says: "We may mention that the report that ANDREW G. CURTIN intends to return to Pennsylvania for the purpose of taking ground against the National standard-bearers of the Republican party is, and we think we are fully qualified to speak, entirely without authority." The *Staats-Zeitung*, of New York, is also informed that GOV. CURTIN will not support GREELEY, "because he has made up his mind to go for GRANT." Remarking that this the *Sun* says:

"This intelligence is of such peculiarity that we are confident the *Staats-Zeitung*, notwithstanding its well known preference for Grant over Greeley, would not have promulgated it without being absolutely certain of its correctness."

THE GREELEY-SEYMOUR COMPACT.

EX-GOVERNOR SALOMON, one of the originators of the Reform movement, and a man of great weight and influence among the Germans, has written a letter in which he states that, the contest for President having been narrowed down to a choice between GRANT and GREELEY, he is earnestly in favor of the re-election of the former, on the ground that, while GREELEY'S election would not give the country the reforms which sincere men hope for, he has perfect confidence in the desire of President GRANT to correct errors, and in the safety of the country under his administration. Governor SALOMON'S defection from the movement will considerably increase the disfavor with which it is regarded by our German fellow-citizens generally.

A most extraordinary case of imposture has just been brought to light in England. Several years ago a wealthy, but reckless London banker and member of Parliament—Sir John Sadlier—supplemented his criminal squandering of the deposits of his bank by a series of audacious forgeries, and, as was firmly believed at the time, by a suicide's death. For, simultaneously with the exposure of his villainies there was found near London, a dead body, with a suicide's written confession lying beside it. A servant identified the remains, the body was buried, and gradually the memory of the man and his crimes began to fade from the public mind. Now comes the sequel. The dead man had not died. Last month he was seen by one of his victims at a hotel in France. English detectives were telegraphed for, a requisition was issued, and the embezzler and forger was arrested and is now in prison. The servant and a "resurrectionist" had prepared the body that was found, and Sadlier, after writing the confession, had fled to the Continent, where he has lived for years. It is one of the most wonderful cases of the century.

We have already mentioned the fact that nearly every known volcano in the world had recently either broken out into violent eruptions or was at present giving unmistakable signs of interior activity. The latest reported evidences of this general volcanic disturbance come from Mexico, where the two great volcanoes of Colima and Soborneo, which for centuries have been perfectly quiescent, are now in a state of eruption. In many localities lava and burning stones, shot from the volcanoes, have set the forests on fire, which, however, having publicly cast his lot with the Democracy, it is to be hoped he will give his new friends the benefit of his services upon the stump. Let him take the field in the Southern States, and repeat upon the platform the utterances of his letter concerning the social rights of the colored race, and his denunciations of the Ku-Klux outrages which he condemns the President for not having suppressed. If he will do this he will presently come back a greatly insulted and humiliated, but much wiser and—it is to be hoped—more truthful man.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

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How Would the Women Vote?

The question is frequently asked me: "For whom shall you vote this fall?"

There is, I own, a strong odor of sarcasm in this question; yet, after deducting the sarcasm, there is, I believe, an honest inquiry as to how the thinking women stand in regard to the two political parties—therefore this question has great significance. When the men of a nation commence to ask women their candid opinions upon national and political questions, the fact may be set down as an evidence of growth, in the women as well as in the men of that nation.

When men cease flattering women and take to conferring with them, there is hope for the race.

But this is a digression. I wish to answer this question which so frequently greets us.

I do not believe there are half a dozen women among all the woman-suffrage women of the North who would vote for Horace Greeley. A half dozen might do so in respect for the stainless private character of the man, despite his obstinate conservatism, and forgiving the great injustice he has done to the women of the land.

No man in the nation has done more to retard the woman movement than Horace Greeley. No man has thrown greater disrespect upon woman, and the thinking women of this nation feel it. He has had it in his power to do this incalculable harm because for a quarter of a century he has been a Jupiter in the nation, and the *Tribune* has been to millions an oracle of infallible wisdom.

A loving people fail sometimes to see when the years of dotage have come upon their idol.

There will doubtless be many women who will wear the Greeley badge and sport the Greeley fan, because their husbands and fathers will vote for Greeley. But there are women who read, judge, scrutinize, reflect, whose opinions are as well founded as those of the most profound statesmen, and these women though respecting Mr. Greeley for his chaste life, would resist his election by every means in their power, because he is a disparager and an enemy of the interests of our sex.

He sees in women mere housekeepers. He recognizes only the maternal function, denying to women any individuality of intellect and any stability of character.

He openly says he believes no woman can go out into the world to work for her living, or to work for an idea without losing her womanliness and becoming demoralized. He condemns the appointment of women to all places in departments at Washington, and if he were elected he would doubtless make a clean sweep of all the women employed by the government and give their places to men.

Better in his estimation, for a woman to work for thirty cents a day, sewing in some hot garret or dark cellar, than to handle money in the handsome treasury rooms at Washington at twelve or fifteen hundred dollars a year.

Better that some man should get this $1,500 and buy the virtue of the woman who failed to keep herself alive on thirty cents a day, than to have placed that woman in a position to honestly earn her own support.

Now, these sentiments of Horace Greeley are no secret. He has avowed them publicly, privately and repeatedly. He has been frequently visited by ladies, inquiring into his sentiments on these subjects in the hope that he had gained higher wisdom, but he unhesitatingly declares these are his firm convictions. How can any woman with one spark of womanliness in her nature, wish to see this man in power? How can any man with reverence for woman and love for justice in his heart, be willing this man should fill the highest place in this nation and become the representative of this people before the nations of the earth?

May the contemner of woman never be the first choice of this free, liberty-loving American people.

And how do the thinking women of the nation feel in regard to the other party? Well—though Grant has never avowed himself a woman suffragist, he has never, on the other hand, insulted all women by telling them the only sphere for ministry and sewing-girls was in it places for them. He has approved of the appointment of women to places of public trust. He has appointed several women postmistresses, and the salaries of the women in the Treasury Department have been raised during his administration. We have confidence in Grant.

Henry Wilson has put himself on record as one of the staunchest friends of the woman movement. In his speech in Congress, a few days ago, in Steinway Hall, New York, "I will not deny a right to my wife or my mother which I value for myself—even if I did not consider it *best* for them. I remember the time was when men—even good men—did not consider the interests of women worthy of attention." Wilson stands before this nation one of its finest representative men—self-made, self-poised, firm, fearless, without conceit or narrowness, always on the side of progress and right.

He *is* a scholar, a gentleman, a statesman, a philanthropist, a champion of the right, though the world often has to combat it, in just the man the intelligent, thoughtful women of this land would like to vote for this fall.

HELEN P. JENKINS.

PITTSBURGH, July 26, 1872.

A Part of the Greeley Game.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

There are a few millions of dollars of rebel claims on file in Washington, barred and rejected by the present rigid rules of the Treasury, but the complaints of claim agents now, and their boasts of what will be done if there is a change of administration, show that these claimants and their attorneys have received assurances that if GREELEY is elected all will be paid. We warn the people of the country against this deep-laid conspiracy. Three thousand million of dollars are at stake, and no efforts will be spared to accomplish the end. The success of the scheme means the enrichning of the leaders of the coalition, and the final overthrow of the Democratic party. We beg no Republican to be deceived by his previous opinions of Mr. Greeley. The man's corrupt bargaining with Democratic politicians is proven. His advocacy of the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers is fastened upon him. His guilt can be no greater when he winds up the career of the man whose life is one tissue of treachery and fraud are already heaped upon him. We cannot prevent this scandal to American politics, but we can prevent its ripening into the disgrace of consummated crime, and to this purpose let every patriotic citizen devote himself.

American Paintings in England.

The London critics are praising the arctic pictures of the American artist Bradford, which are now on exhibition at a gallery in Haymarket. The *Daily News* says: "An Arctic summer, as Mr. Bradford paints it, with the glorious sky turning the fields of ice into a rosy region of enchanting color, with hills and mountains and valleys strange and wonderful to look upon. The rocks are emerald and the waters liquid sapphire, and were it not for those awful bears we could agree with Dickens's John Wantt, who "could grumbled," when he said the North Pole was nice compared with England, which was a hasty draughty place." Certainly Mr. Bradford has the true artist gift of conferring beauty upon scenery which must partake so largely of the dismal and terrible.

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its next annual meeting at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 21st of the present month. Many of the most celebrated scientific men in the country have promised to be present. Professor Agassiz, fresh from his Antarctic explorations, will give the first fruits of those labors, upon which he entered with such eagerness, and which have been so enthusiastically prosecuted. Professor Ramsey, Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, is also expected, and the meeting will therefore be of special importance and interest to geologists. A thousand or fifteen hundred invitations have been sent out, but no American scientific men should stay away because his name has been omitted from the list.

It is curious to see how the New York *Tribune* is "run" now. For instance: the other day it published a list of "Grant defaulters" as it styled them. An examination brought out the fact that the list includes many of Mr. Greeley's supporters. It begins with Barton Able, of St. Louis, who it charges has $250,000 unaccounted for as Collector of the First district. Mr. Able is one of the prominent Greeley men in Missouri, and he is one who has funds to contribute to the "cause." Going on down it includes several of lesser note, and it is probable that a complete examination will reveal half of those who have been thus publicly exposed to be supporters of Mr. Greeley

A recent census places the total population of the Russian Empire throughout its whole territory at eighty-one million five hundred thousand souls. Of these sixty-one million four hundred and twenty thousand are embraced in European Russia, five million three hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred sixty-three in the Kingdom of Poland, and one million seven hundred and ninety-four thousand nine hundred and eleven in Finland. The increase during the last four years has been at the average rate of four per cent.

A patent for a new boiler improvement has just been granted, the object of which is to strengthen the shells of steam boilers, by riveting bars on the inside, at suitable distances, along the entire length of the boiler. These bars are bent only at the points of riveting, and extend straight across the boiler. The patent also relates to increasing each rivet with a thimble, which hold the angles of the bars at a distance from the inside of the shell, so as to prevent sediment or incrustations from filling up the space between them.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An enthusiastic but indiscreet New York newspaper calls Longfellow the "Horace Greeley of the turf." Both are badly down at the heel just at present.

Out of 1,502,684 children between five and twenty-one years of age in New York, 1,028,110 attended the public schools some portion of last year, a gain of 108,891 in five years. Including the attendance upon private schools and academies, more than eighty per cent. of all persons in the State between the ages named attended schools some portion of the year.

The captured Cuban craft is still lying at Newport. She is yacht-rigged, and has the Cuban flag flying, which the dashy captain swears shall fly until it is blown or shot away. She has a hardy-looking crew, most of whom are Cubaners. The captain is reported to be a sensationalist and reckless adventurer of much blow and brag.

From an abstract of the census returns of 1870, we have some interesting facts concerning sun-strokes. The number of fatal cases that year was 397. Geographically the belt of central States was the most fatal region. From this it will be seen that cases of sunstroke are comparatively rare in the western and southern sections of the country.

The latest novelty in jewelry is an engagement bracelet, with the golden band securely locked upon the *fiance's* arm, and the key to the bracelet to be worn as a charm from the gentleman's watch chain.

If rum were a civilizer, benighted Africa would be in a fair way. Within the last six months there have been sent to that country 439,590 gallons of Medford rum from the port of Boston alone.

A New York manufacturing company has entered upon the pious business of manufacturing idols for the Hindo market. There are said to be several Christians connected with the company.

An iron mountain, which is represented to be as large, and the ore as pure, as that of the famous Iron Mountain of Missouri, has just been discovered in California, on the line of the contemplated Atlantic and Pacific Road, and near enough to be utilized in the city of San Francisco. Should coal also be discovered in the vicinity, there might be a second Pittsburgh grow up on the Pacific slope.

An English clergyman has been accused of kissing a stole. It is thought a serious misdemeanor. Our ministers are much more frequently accused of stealing a kiss.

George Barrell, of Detroit, was recently jilted by a young lady, in consequence of which he committed suicide. He could t bear the thought of remaining a single Barrell, wherefore, being discharged, he went off.

It is now said that the periodical outbreak and spread of cholera are determined not by local miasma so much as by causes affecting the whole earth considered as a planet.

Upon one of the bodies recently discovered in a Kentucky cave, there was said to have been found a copy of the Pittsburgh *Post*, two years old. The unfortunate wretch is supposed to have died from a violent fit of cachinnation over an article in that paper ridiculing Horace Greeley.

The Texas Pacific Road is to be 1,515 miles

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, August 3, 1872.

UNDER THE DEEP BLUE SEA

A Glance at the Marine Tanks of the English Crystal Palace.

Marine Life in All Its Phases--Piscatorial Progression.

The Lobster as he Changes His Shirt—Also Other Interesting Exhibitions.

"The stars are mansions built by Nature's hand;
The sun is peopled; and with spirits blessed;
Say, can the gentle muse be unpossessed
Huge ocean shows within its yellow stand,
A habitation marvellously planned,
For life to occupy in love and rest."

So sang Wordsworth, and in the song there is more than mere poetry. Many interesting speculations have been broached by the lovers of astronomy as to the probabilities of others worlds being peopled by some high order of created intelligences. Some insist that such a thing is not possible, inasmuch as each sun, and star, and planet, save the Mars alone, is so different in its atmosphere from the one that surrounds this globe that no sentient beings could possibly live therein. Others, and with them stand the poet, reply by asking Why limit the all-creative power?" Do we not find on our own earth such marvelous variety of life, in air, and earth, and water, as could never have entered into the mind of man to conceive? How widely different is life in the air to life in the water! Who, having seen the filthy variety of marine life for the first time, could have imagined a world like that? Their variety is so uniform, and their habits so marvelous, it is impossible to have conceived any things resembling them from any that the air or earth holds. Who, having seen a bird, but not a lobster or a fish, could have imagined a life "of love and rest" in two such different existences. We could seek the bird and watch its habits and nature; but the difficulty has been we could not go down into the rocky caves, or dwell among the sea-weeds, to learn the habits of the beautiful fish or many-colored crustacea. They had to be brought to us. And so it has been done, and the bottom of the deepest ocean, and the rocky caves where man's feeble sound cannot life, in the several mammoth aquariums in the crystal palace at Sydenham, London. Mr. Lloyd, the curator, has recently written a book about his curiosities, and from his much valuable information may be taken.

THE LOWEST FORMS OF MARINE LIFE.

The tanks, of which there are several, are of late glass, and are supplied with sea water that is kept in the constant ripple of a perpetual flow. They present a swarming life, very bright and peaceful, full of the charm of color and harmony of noiseless motion. The lowest forms of life—those called *zoophyte* or tube worm. These strange creatures are in tubes of their own construction, and in move up and down but a little way. They had the many-colored pebbles of the floor of their tiny sea with the soft tube pink, crimson, or orange plumes, and spread out thin, delicate filaments in perpetual motion, as stirred by the wind. Another class is called *Actiniæ*, still more beautiful. They burrow in the sand or mingle in graceful intertwinings, each displaying a fan-like fringe of transparent texture, ever swaying with a soft, unfolding and reclosing motion, like a multitude of small fans, while bright little fishes dart above their dreamy, waving heads.

A STEP UP THE LADDER OF LIFE.

The next rank ascends the scale of life, and contains the crabs and lobsters. Who could have imagined these naughty creatures, as they appear out of their natural element, to be so beautiful, stately, imposing and many-colored, with eyes like jewels, limbs and movements of extraordinary grace, delicacy and dexterity, and evidences of long-sightedness, craftiness, habits. Here is the spider-crab, sitting himself on end, while his long limbs wind round him, he looks like a crimson pineapple with prickly, out-reaching branches. There is another, who looks cross, overbearing and gouty, while in walking backward he sends the pebbles flying as he moves with a ridiculous rearing action, to obtain a map of floating diatoms. While a small, little crab, more agile, snaps up the morsel in a hurry, and then shuts his claws and limbs all round his body, leaving only his hard shell exposed to the voracious fish. Danger and trouble are thus overcome, and on the rocks are brilliant prawns, feather-crested, with flashing armor, as if awaiting their turn in the tournament.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Yet another task is inhabited by the *genus*. Nothing can exceed their beauty; it is like that of Indian jewelry or Indian embroidery, everything in which wealth, harmony, and ordering of color, combined with delicate grace, are supreme. Every float, and dart, hey quiver, and dive above a cluster of crimson sea-anemones of great beauty. Some of these latter are like miniature palm trees growing on an island, in texture like velvet, of a rich apricot hue, and a fringe of feathery trimming.

Such are among the beautiful inhabitants of the tanks. There are many inmates of the miniature ocean, of very different characteristics. There is the great Devil fish of Victor Hugo in all its diabolical ugliness and its grotesque, like a monster bat that unpleasantly curls and twists his numerous webby appendages, and many other living wonders of the nasty deep, not quite so loathsome to look upon as profitable to study. The sight is indeed an interesting one, one of the most interesting of all the interesting museum.

The peach crop in the State of Delaware this season is estimated by the Peach-growers' Association of that State to be one million five hundred thousand baskets, which is perhaps only about half the quantity grown in the State last year. But the qualities of the fruit will be very fine, the one million five hundred baskets will be equal to the three million baskets of very poor fruit last year. New Jersey will probably have as many, if not more peaches than last season. So, taking into consideration the superior quality of the fruit this year over last, we can count upon a better crop of peaches than the year before last.

From and after to-day all tobacco not stamped and cancelled in accordance with the directions prescribed by the act of June 6th, will be seized by the government. The department officials did not issue any special circular about it, as they should have done, but contented to early dissemination of the regulations, which were too long for any newspaper to print in full. Our own manufacturers of a his article will do well to bear this in mind.

PRISONERS OF WAR RE-UNION.

Convention Called at Pittsburgh, September 17th.

The following call has been issued for a re-union of the prisoners of war, from the Union armies, at Pittsburgh, on the 17th of September, 1872:

TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO WERE PRISONERS OF WAR IN REBEL PRISONS DURING THE WAR AGAINST THE REBELLION.

Fellow Prisoners: Many of our late comrades in arms are called to meet in Pittsburgh on the 17th of September next, to express their views on the political condition of the country. This would be a pleasant and suitable opportunity for those who felt the hateful captivity of the Libbys, Salisburys and Andersonvilles of the rebellion to have a reunion. Many a once-wearied and hungry prisoner will hasten to greet his old associates at this meeting. The undersigned have been appointed by some of their former prison companions, to issue a call throughout the United States for this meeting. Believing, then, the proposed reunion will be a source of pleasure to old comrades, and some tax fulness to the country, we therefore invite all Union soldiers and sailors who were prisoners in the Southern prisons during the rebellion, to meet in convention, at the same time the veterans propose to meet, in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 17th of September next, such conference and meetings to take place, when the meeting occurs, as our old comrades may adopt.

Any correspondence touching the proposed meeting will be acknowledged to the chairman of this committee, at Indiana, Pa.

Gen. Harry White, Chairman.
Gen. E. N. Bates, Illinois.
Col. A. D. Streight, Indiana.
Gen. W. H. Powell, West Virginia.
Capt. R. T. Cornwall, Pennsylvania.
Ira Hastings, Indiana.
Gen. W. H. Norton, West Virginia.
Gen. A. D. Straight, Indiana.
Capt. Starr, New York.
Capt. E. H. Chase, Rhode Island.
Capt. John H. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Thomas Little, Jr., Pennsylvania.
Jacob Yost, Pennsylvania.
James Smith, Pennsylvania.
Maj. Frank A. M. Kreps, Pennsylvania.
Timothy Quill, Pennsylvania.
Lewis Whitehead, Pennsylvania.
George Spaulding, Pennsylvania.
Col. S. M. Jackson, Pennsylvania.
Lieut. James Hazlett, Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Col. W. H. Noble, Connecticut.
Col. A. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
Gen. H. W. Wessels, New York.
Sergt. A. C. Eckels, Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Major Black, Pennsylvania.
Col. S. Moffit, New York.
Col. B. F. Fisher, Pennsylvania.
Capt. Lewis Thompson, U. S. A.
Capt. D. Roche, Indiana.
Capt. E. W. Kendal, Massachusetts.

SHOCKING DEATH.

A Man Falls Fainting Upon a Railway Track—Hears an Approaching Train but is Unable to Save Himself.

A fatal accident, remarkable in some of its features, occurred Tuesday morning, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Wm. McGlaughlin, foreman of a gang of laborers in the employ of Messrs. Lockhart, Frew & Co., at the Brilliant Oil Works, at the mouth of Negley's Run, came into the city on Monday evening, in search of some work for a gentleman who is absent visiting California. While here, he called upon his brother, Milton McGlaughlin, pilot of the Juliet, and spent some time with him. He started for home on Tuesday between ten and eleven o'clock, but when he got to the Union depot he found that the train had gone. He then started to walk home, and for some time, in company with his brother, and when they separated he told his brother he would hire a horse and ride home, as he had to be there in time for work allotted to the men. Either changing his mind, or not being able to get a horse, he started home on foot. On Sharpsburg hill he walked down on the track some distance below the works, he became faint and fell between the rails. He had been injured severely by an accident in the refinery, some time ago, and since then had been subject to spells of weakness. He knew his situation, and while lying there unable to move, he heard a train approaching. He spoke to the engineer as the train passed their former prison companions, to issue a call throughout the United States for this meeting. Believing, then, the proposed reunion will be a source of pleasure to old comrades, and some tax fulness to the country, we therefore invite all Union soldiers and sailors who were prisoners in the Southern prisons during the rebellion, to meet in convention, at the same time the veterans propose to meet, in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 17th of September next, such conference and meetings to take place, when the meeting occurs, as our old comrades may adopt.

Any correspondence touching the proposed meeting will be acknowledged to the chairman of this committee, at Indiana, Pa.

Gen. Harry White, Chairman.
Gen. E. N. Bates, Illinois.
Col. A. D. Streight, Indiana.
Gen. W. H. Powell, West Virginia.
Capt. R. T. Cornwall, Pennsylvania.
Ira Hastings, Indiana.
Gen. W. H. Norton, West Virginia.
Gen. A. D. Straight, Indiana.
Capt. Starr, New York.
Capt. E. H. Chase, Rhode Island.
Capt. John H. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Thomas Little, Jr., Pennsylvania.
Jacob Yost, Pennsylvania.
James Smith, Pennsylvania.
Maj. Frank A. M. Kreps, Pennsylvania.
Timothy Quill, Pennsylvania.
Lewis Whitehead, Pennsylvania.
George Spaulding, Pennsylvania.
Col. S. M. Jackson, Pennsylvania.
Lieut. James Hazlett, Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Col. W. H. Noble, Connecticut.
Col. A. Stewart, Pennsylvania.
Gen. H. W. Wessels, New York.
Sergt. A. C. Eckels, Pennsylvania.
Sergt. Major Black, Pennsylvania.
Col. S. Moffit, New York.
Col. B. F. Fisher, Pennsylvania.
Capt. Lewis Thompson, U. S. A.
Capt. D. Roche, Indiana.
Capt. E. W. Kendal, Massachusetts.

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A STAB AT THE HEART.

A Probable Death for a Dime The East Liberty Cutting Affray.

Friday we announced the fact that a man named R. R. Beale had been, probably, fatally stabbed by a young man named Joseph Beales, at East Liberty. The following particulars were gathered by a reporter of the Leader during the afternoon and evening: Beale, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor, handed Beale a twenty-five cent scrip to take his fare from, and the latter returned him his change. Words then arose between the two, which terminated in Beale following Beales to the door. Here, it is said, Beale struck Beales in the face, and then started off, and was followed Beale to the hydrant, where he was watering his horses. Beale again told Rees that he had given him a dime for his change, and when Beales denied the statement Beale struck him a heavy blow with a knife, the blade of which was about 4½ inches long, and then started off. Beales followed Beale to the saloon of Jacob Meisel, close by, and got a drink. When he came out he walked up to Beale and said that he "would have to have change or satisfaction," or words to that effect. He then got into the 'bus just as Beale was starting on his return trip to Lawrenceville, and commenced pulling the straps, much to the driver very much and interfering with his driving. Beale got off the top of the bus, went inside and told Rees that he would either have to behave himself and keep the change or satisfaction,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, one year.....$2 00
One copy, six months.....1 00
One copy extra to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 7, 1871.

It is asserted on authority that ex-Governor CURTIN has, within a very short time, stated positively that he does not intend to oppose Gen. GRANT on his return from abroad.

The German press of Cincinnati freely criticise Senator SCHURZ's speech. The speech itself, it is now apparent, will fall of its object, which was to catch the German votes. In fact, catching the German votes is something which neither SCHURZ nor any other man is equal to,—and that the idea should be resented by Germans, and that they should freely criticise the performance by which they were to be caught, is perfectly natural.

About the time BUCKALEW was conferring with the rebel conspirators and Northern city burners in Canada, their mutual friends were raiding on our border, and Chambersburg was laid in ashes. There is something rather striking and suggestive in this circumstance. From it people will draw their own conclusions. In connection with others it will assist Pennsylvania voters to decide whether Mr. BUCKALEW is entitled to the highest honors within their gift.

The Pittsburgh *Post* makes such frequent mention of Gen. MOORHEAD and THOMAS MARSHALL, Esq., as to create the belief that it is making fun of them as well as a fool of itself. A cat playing with a half-dead mouse offers the only parallel to the *Post's* antics that we can think of. Precisely how these gentlemen relish this sort of thing is probably a query which has entered a good many minds. If they have declared for GREELEY, why cannot the *Post* give them respectful treatment, and not continually torment them about it?

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has addressed a letter to the chairman of the Veterans' National Committee, in regard to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention to be held in this city on the 17th of September, stating that the company has ordered excursion tickets to Pittsburgh, from September 14th to 17th inclusive, good to return until September 25th. This arrangement will apply to all the principal stations on the main line of the company, and also on the New Jersey division. Persons intending to be present will be interested in this information.

The dismissal of CATACAZY from the Russian diplomatic service by Imperial decree, is exactly what was to have been expected, considering his capacity for embroiling himself in all sorts of petty and undignified squabbles. So far from the Russian government having permitted the publication of his recent screed on the ground of displeasure at Secretary FISH's reference to the CATACAZY difficulty in his reception speech to the new minister, as was stated at the time, it seems that it was entirely without the knowledge and against the will of the Imperial government. It is to be hoped we have now heard the last of CATACAZY.

A new source of wealth has just been discovered in California. It now adds iron ore to its numerous other productions. Samples assayed showed fifty per cent. of iron from the finest quality. The ore does not exist in layers or beds, but is found mixed with the sand on the beach, and its origin is attributed to crystalization—the process being nearly the same, whether existing in minute particles, as on the shore of California, or in huge mountains, as in Missouri. The iron sand is said to be found in enormous quantities, within forty miles of San Francisco. California seems to epitomize within itself all the resources, riches, and productive capacities of the known world.

The Republican State Central Committee met Thursday at Harrisburg, and nominated two candidates for Congressmen-at-large, one of the vacancies having been caused by the resignation of General HARRY WHITE. The Committee nominated General ALBRIGHT, of Carbon, and Hon. G. W. SCHOFIELD, of Warren, a member of the present Congress. Mr. B. FORTEN, of Philadelphia, a prominent and influential colored citizen, was nominated for elector at large. The nominations show the Committee to have conformed their action to the requirements of Republican sentiment. The gentlemen chosen are men of unquestioned ability and integrity, and will strengthen the ticket throughout the State.

The monthly crop reports of the Department of Agriculture constitute a very important feature of that bureau. From the July report we gather that the quality of grain is better than it was last month expected to be. In those States where an inferior condition was then reported, the grain has since become plump, heavy and well filled. It is anticipated that the quality of the Southern wheat will be fully equal to that of any past year, while the yield is considerably above the expectation. Altogether it seems not unlikely that the general excellence of the grain will make the present crop of equal value to that of last year. There has been almost entire exemption from rust, and comparatively little complaint of insects.

It is to be hoped Senator SCHURZ will not longer delay the production of his proofs concerning the offers of power and patronage which, he states, were made to him at the instance of the President, if he would support the San Domingo annexation project. The Senator has himself raised the issue, and he must meet it squarely. The explicit and positive statement of the President that no one was ever authorized to make any propositions to him or any other Senator, admits of no evasion; nor will the country be satisfied with less than a circumstantial verification or disproval of the charge. Let the letter alleged to have been written be produced, and the names of the witnesses revealed.

The question of the condition of Gov. BROWN, when he made his speech at Yale College, is still engaging the attention of the eastern press. There is one point, however, on which all are agreed—that the address in question was ill-judged, improper, and altogether out of place. This being the case, there does not seem any necessity for further discussion of the matter, so far as it relates to his fitness for the Vice Presidency. If the charges as to his inebriacy are true, it would be manifestly unsafe to try him as a national political experiment; while if his accusers were mistaken, the essential foolishness of the speech furnishes, perhaps, a still more cogent reason why he ought not to be elected. For silliness, even when sober, is not to be trusted.

The statements gleaned from the rebel archives, that JACOB THOMPSON and other rebel leaders were parties to the St. Albans raid; the attempts to burn New York city, and the assassination of President LINCOLN, are denied by a letter writer to the New York *Herald*. The writer, a subordinate of THOMPSON, claims that his action as secret agent of the Confederacy in Canada was honorable and generous, and that he was in no way a party to the iniquitous plots alluded to. The *Herald*, in printing the letter, declares the defense a lame one, and that it "in no way averts from him the criminality with which he stands charged." These are interesting facts for those who now seek to bolster up and fraternize with the principal leaders in the great rebellion.

Col. FORNEY brings charges against Gen. HARTRANFT, unsupported by a particle of evidence. Now what has Col. FORNEY to say to this, established by his own confession and other sworn testimony. First, that EVANS was appointed State agent on his own recommendation. Second, that a part of the understanding was that he (FORNEY) was to have $20,000 out of the money collected, and did actually receive an installment. Third, that he (FORNEY) had not aught to say against HARTRANFT before that officer exposed the FORNEY-EVANS swindle? Let not the editor of the *Press* think that he can divert the gaze of the public from himself by assaulting HARTRANFT, who, we unde stake to say, is one of the most upright public officers the State ever had in its service.

A favorite boast of the Liberals is, that "the west is a unit for GREELEY." The fallacy of this claim is demonstrated by an analysis of the vote in the Cincinnati Convention. Eleven Western States were represented by two hundred and sixty-seven votes, of which number GREELEY polled, on the sixth ballot the beggarly fraction of *seventy-nine*, as follows: Ohio, 6 out of 44; Michigan, 2 out of 22; Indiana, 2 out of 28; Kentucky, 19 out of 24; Missouri, 18 out of 35; Illinois, 14 out of 42; Iowa, 0 out of 26; Wisconsin, 2 out of 10; Minnesota, none out of 10; and Kansas, 3 out of 10. A "unit for GREELEY," indeed! This vote, if it has any significance at all, shows that the representatives of the States named were "a unit" for anybody to beat GREELEY.

Not only are the leaders of the opposition conducting the campaign upon the theory that a falsehood will travel a mile while truth is putting on its boots, but they evidently believe that the proper way of apologizing for one injustice is to perpetrate another. Hardly an exchange comes to hand which does not contain the names of a number of prominent Republicans in the various towns and cities of the country, who have been singled out by the Democratic press as upholders of the GREELEY movement—while, a day or two after, the indignant denial of the persons thus placed in a false position is sure to come along. In the long run, however, truth is bound to overtake falsehood, and already there are unmistakable signs that this disreputable practice is beginning to tell disastrously upon its perpetrators and the cause they represent.

BENITO JUAREZ.

Comparative order in Mexico has for many years seemed to depend so much on the life and continual activity of JUAREZ, that his death would have been a great calamity at any time. At least this is the view of the man's relation to his country most widely entertained by foreigners. It is, however, unquestionably true that some of the most thoughtful and patriotic friends of the President were decidedly of the opinion that at the expiration of his last official term the time had come when he might retire from public life with advantage to the republic, and without compromising his own dignity. In every department of administration abuses had accumulated to a fearful extent, for which large numbers of the people, with reason or without, held JUAREZ in part reponsible, and in every State there was a numerous party, by no means contemptible in character and intelligence, who clamored for a change of administration as the only means of reform. Without any patriotism or love of power, the President asked for re-election—and, if his enemies tell the truth, he used all the influence and resources of his position to secure the result, without regard to right or propriety. Remembering what Mexicans are, it would be rash to suppose that, in the absence of wholesale bribery, military interference and other irregularities at the elections, there would have been no rebellion. But in the gradual suppression of the revolt which followed the election, JUAREZ undoubtedly displayed the same remarkable qualities of mind and character which had so long enabled him to appear as the benefactor of his country. The troops, upon the whole, remained faithful—in itself a wonderful Mexican fact—and a large proportion of the malcontents throughout the country, who had hotly demanded a change, returned to loyalty. Foreigners settled in the country who had professed doubts as to the President's ability to maintain his authority, acknowledged their mistake, and in recognition of the truth that tools belong to those who can use them, withdrew their sympathy from the opposition. The sudden death of JUAREZ in the midst of the work of putting down revolt and re-establishing his power upon a firm basis, can hardly fail to result in extensive disorder and perhaps anarchy, as the armed conflict which has been going on for some time, however unequal, has been sharp enough to inflame all the animosities of civil war.

The life of JUAREZ was full of events. Born of poor Indian parents in 1809, he was first employed in taking care of cattle. Educated through the patronage of a merchant, he studied law, and while very young became an active politician. First a member of the Legislature of Oaxaca, then Secretary of that State, then a Judge, and then Prosecuting Attorney in the Supreme Court of the Republic, in 1846 he became a member of Congress, a position which he resigned in 1847 to become Governor of his native State. In this office, which he held until 1852, he displayed great administrative talents, and did much to promote education, to facilitate intercourse between the various parts of the country, and to turn to account the mines which had been neglected. Banished by SANTA ANNA, he spent some time in Havana, and then in New Orleans, and in 1855 he returned to Mexico to aid ALVAREZ, who appointed him Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Worship and of Justice. In this position he was the author of the JUAREZ law, as it is still called, by which all ecclesiastical and military privileges were abolished. We next hear of him as again Governor of his native State of Oaxaca, then as again member of Congress and active in forming the new Constitution of 1857. At the first election under it, COMONFORT being elected President, JUAREZ was chosen President of the Supreme Court, and as such, Vice President of the Republic. On the flight of COMONFORT, JUAREZ, in accordance with the Constitution, became his successor in the office of President. In this most difficult position he established his reputation as a statesman without any equal in Mexico. The parties of priests and soldiers were combined against him, and as they held the capital and the most important towns, JUAREZ was driven from place to place, until in 1859 he made Vera Cruz the seat of government, and was recognized as lawful President by the United States. Here he issued his celebrated decree, declaring the enormous possessions of the church national property, and ordering their sale. At the same time religious freedom and civil marriages were proclaimed. The terrible struggle of parties which ensued ended on December 22, 1860, in favor of JUAREZ by the defeat of MIRAMON. Entering the capital in triumph, JUAREZ was elected President by an overwhelming majority, and was recognized by the European powers. This was in 1861. There was then the fairest prospect of peace and order in Mexico, when LOUIS NAPOLEON, on the pretexts familiar to all, intervened with the view of setting up an empire. We need not review the struggle which followed this attempt, as most readers remember it, with the tragedy of MAXIMILIAN's execution by which it ended. It is meager praise to say that JUAREZ was the greatest man that Mexico has produced, and the fact is the more interesting when we remember that he was a full-blooded Indian.

THE NEXT POPE.

Leading European statesmen are believed to be greatly concerned in anticipation of the death of PIUS the Ninth, an event which, from the advanced age and feeble health of His Holiness, is thought likely to occur in the near future. Upon the election of his successor in the pontificate, matters of so mighty moment are dependent that the results of the labors of his official life may at last seem insignificant in comparison with the consequences of his decease. Generally stated, the question at issue in the selection of the next Pope, is the question whether the rule of the Jesuits within the church shall come to an end or be continued,—whether the policy which culminated in the claim to temporal power and in the rupture of the church in Germany shall still be insisted upon, or a "new departure" inaugurated in the person of a Pope in sympathy with modern ideas, and prepared to accept accomplished events as irresistible facts. The Jesuits themselves are known to have been well aware of the situation and its issues, and measures are known to have been taken with the view of securing the choice of a pontiff of approved principles and character. Cardinal PATRIZZI is said to be the candidate whom they have selected, and in order to render his election certain a bull was two years ago signed by the Pope, which dispenses with all the formalities customary at a papal election, and orders, or authorizes, the cardinals in Rome to supply the vacancy in the papal chair, without waiting for the presence of those members of the college who reside abroad. But to the election of a Pope in this irregular manner Prince BISMARCK has decided objections, which are known to be also entertained by the statesmen of some other countries.

It seems that by the sanction of traditional usage in some instances, and in virtue of treaties in others, certain governments possess the right of vetoing a papal election, if they fall to like the selection made by the cardinals. Austria, Spain and France each possesses, and Naples did, this right of veto, which some of them have on different occasions exercised. Thus in 1823 Austria interposed to prevent the election of Cardinal SEVEROLI, and in 1831 Spain intervened against Cardinal GIUSTINIANI, and in all the papal elections for the last hundred and seventy years, all these powers have made their influence felt. In the election of a successor to the present Pope it is claimed that Italy is entitled by inheritance to the right of veto once belonging to Naples, and, as Austria derived her right of veto from her imperial position in Germany, it would seem clear that Prussia, her successor in that position, ought to enjoy the same authority. Knowing, however, perfectly well that it would not be conceded by the Court of Rome, Prince BISMARCK, it is said, attempted in an indirect way to secure for the new empire its legitimate influence at Rome through the mission of Cardinal Prince HOHENLOHE. But having failed in that attempt, BISMARCK now openly asserts the right of Germany, a power of the first rank with twelve millions of Catholic subjects, to a voice in the election of the next Pope. It surely seems reasonable enough that a right allowed to governments of secondary importance should not be withheld from one of the first importance, and as the Pope asserts almost sovereign rights over the Faithful, the German government feels bound to make sure that the man placed in the position shall not interfere to interrupt the pacific internal relations of the empire. In fact, BISMARCK aims at nothing less than to deliver the Catholic population of the empire from their absolute dependence upon Rome, and thus to render impossible the renewal of those disputes between the government and the hierarchy by which the old empire was so much weakened. And if the Berlin official organs know anything about the matter, the occasion of the next papal election will be a crisis in the controversy between Rome and Berlin. As the Italian and Austrian governments would no doubt concur with the German in rejecting a Pope elected by Roman Jesuits in haste immediately after the death of the present incumbent, the prospect is interesting. The cardinals in Rome are known to be divided into a Jesuit and anti-Jesuit party, the latter believed to be much the more numerous, and not prepared to aid in carrying out the plan sanctioned by the bull referred to above. This party despairs of the restoration of the temporal power, and favors reconciliation with Italy and Germany. Hence it is possible that the world may again see the spectacle of two Popes—or, a Pope and an anti-Pope—hurling anathemas at each other, and each having his national supporters.

STATE'S EVIDENCE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

No question of veracity between the President and Senator SCHURZ is raised by the statement of the latter concerning San Domingo.

It is a mere piece of misunderstanding, or rather of misinterpretation, which owes its origin to the contemptible passions excited by the canvass, and which, as well as any other incident of the day, illustrates the shifts to which even able partisans think it right and proper to resort for the success of their plans. The Senator alleges that he was offered all the government patronage he might desire, on condition of his supporting the President's scheme for the acquisition of San Domingo, and in evidence of the truth of the statement he refers to the letter of the gentleman through whom the offer was made, General PLEASANTON, who cheerfully testifies according to Mr. SCHURZ's wish, is, we believe, universally believed to be an honorable man. Certainly he did not fancy that he was doing anything either dishonorable, or in any sense unbecoming, when he played the part of tempter in the affair referred to. He desired the annexation of Dominica, and, by the solicitation of Mr. SCHURZ, was trying to help it on. The truth being that every President, of whatever party, for the last forty years, has been wont to exert his influence, personal and official, with Congressmen and Senators in favor of favorite objects, PLEASANTON might, and no doubt did, feel perfectly safe in hinting at an offer which abundant precedents at least warranted the President to make and the Senator to receive without a slur upon the honor of either. In lively recollection of such precedents, PLEASANTON might easily receive from the President's conversation the "impression" of which the letter speaks, though General GRANT may have said nothing definite or precise on the subject. A direct and plain proposal to barter government patronage for Senatorial support was certainly *not* made, and as to the remote and roundabout intimation to the Senator of what he might make out of his position, whatever dishonor or opprobrium justly attaches to such agency falls upon the intermediary. It *looks* very like the suggestion of a man more familiar than the President then was with the ways of Washington, and it will be hardly judicious in General PLEASANTON to preserve his letter among those domestic archives from which his biography is to be compiled. If it should be thus "preserved in cedar," it ought to be accompanied with an elaborate commentary setting forth the gradual deterioration of political manners in the American capital, in consequence of which change, acts once deemed irregular and of evil example, had under the sanction of custom laid aside their impropriety and taken on the character of mere peccadilloes. In this light the act charged upon the President must have appeared to General PLEASANTON, or he would either so readily have received the "impression" that the President intended to commit it, nor would he so promptly have divulged his own complicity in the offense, merely to oblige a brother politician. Usually when a criminal turns state's-evidence he stipulates for impunity at least, if not for a large reward.

GERMAN VOTERS DECIDING FOR THEMSELVES.

The efforts of SCHURZ and others to alienate the German Republicans, and secure their votes for GREELEY and the Democracy, are not only utterly futile, but are met with contempt by those most familiar with the the sentiment of our German citizens. The "German-American United Association of the United States," with its headquarters in New York, and representing the German Republicans of all the principal cities in the country, has just issued a circular expressive of the real sentiment of the majority of German voters. This circular emphatically declares that the Republican party rescued the country when the Democracy plunged it into secession and rebellion; achieved its glorious victory of the century by abolishing slavery, and granting equal rights and peace to all; introduced civil service reform, adopted the eight-hour system of labor in the public service, magnanimously treated the rebels and secured the adoption of those noble enactments, the Civil rights and Amnesty bills. In a word, the Democratic compromising this association regard the Republican party as the representative of true Democratic doctrine, and are too intelligent to be swayed from their honest convictions, They know HORACE GREELEY, are familiar with his prejudices against their national customs, and cannot forget the insults which he has heaped upon them. The German party is not a commodity to be bought and sold. So long as the Republican party is true to itself, and sets its candidates and its principles fairly before the German voters of the country, it can count upon their united support. Not even so specious a pleader as SCHURZ can deceive or wheedle the German people. They understand him quite as well as they understand GREELEY, and can distinguish between the statesman of honorable impulse and noble purpose, aiming to reform abuses and purify politics, and the subtle partisan who depends upon his oratory and sophistry to deceive the people in order to indulge his hatred against GRANT, and gratify his personal ambition. A leading German editor in St. Louis, in criticising his late speech in that city, exposes his hypocrisy and inconsistency, and concludes with this emphatic declaration:

"But then the people, and especially the German American people, will not suffer themselves to be deceived by sophistical and high sounding oratory. The German press, without regard to party, even journals which have been enemies to the highest favor for the Senator, are now almost unanimous in the opinion that Schurz has fallen, deeply fallen. Schurz may possibly succeed in his ambition, but he has certainly lost that which it will be hard for him to regain—namely, the respect and confidence of German Republicans."

CARL SCHURZ IN 1868 AND 1872.

Some of the German papers are amusing their readers with an illustration of Senator SCHURZ's versatility. In 1868 Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, in a speech denounced the Republican government of the South as a "military despotism more horrible than any ever endured by Poles, Hungarians or Irishmen." Mr. SCHURZ, speaking in Chicago shortly afterward, referred to Mr. DOOLITTLE as that "paltry statesman of Wisconsin who delights the public with his undertaker's wit and comical earnestness." As to the charge of oppression in the South, SCHURZ said that

"If made by a sensation newspaper, a pot-house politician at a ward meeting, or by Andrew Johnson, it might be allowed to pass, but when a Senator of the United States comes before the people and compares the acts of the military government in the south to the cruelties practised in Poland and Hungary, he deserves chastisement. He must either be more ignorant than an average school-boy or have a love for deliberate misrepresentation incompatible with the character of an honorable man. I understand that Senator Doolittle has traveled in Europe, I think it would have been a useful employment of his time had he taken from a German school-boy some elementary instruction in European history."

And then Mr. SCHURZ went on to give some details to show what military despotism in Europe really means. The comparison of the two speeches is amusing, in which the SCHURZ of 1868 and the SCHURZ of 1872 express themselves on the same subject. True, fairness properly suggests that what was not a fact four years ago may be a fact now. But the explanation suggested is not satisfactory, as the impression is irresistible that the speaker in both cases is one of those highly gifted rhetoricians who can descant with equal emotion and equal effect on either side of the same shield, fully persuaded that he is quite in earnest at the time. The simple truth is that whatever mistakes may have been made in the reconstruction and general treatment of the South there has been no military despotism there, and when Senator SCHURZ in 1872 repeats and applies the words for which he so severely rebuked Senator DOOLITTLE in 1868, he lays himself open to the charge, not of ignorance, but of misrepresentation.

In noticing JACOB THOMPSON's report to the rebel government of his infamous operations in the North during the war, including the infernal conspiracy to burn New York and other great cities, the *World* attempts to make it appear that the country owes a debt of gratitude to HORACE GREELEY for his Niagara conference with the rebel agents, inasmuch as the plans of the "Sons of Liberty" for bringing about a general armed insurrection of copperheads in the North were frustrated by the "correspondence of HORACE GREELEY" with his "friends," the said correspondence leading these "friends" of THOMPSON who had previously meditated a bloody uprising, to think better of it and to direct their efforts to "beating LINCOLN at the ballot-box." That is to say, the game which was to deliver the country into the hands of the enemy was to be played through Mr. GREELEY politically, rather than by the help of torch and dagger. Much cause for gratitude, truly! For it is important to remember, in this connection, that GREELEY at this juncture started his plan of trying to divide the Republican strength of the North by endeavoring to force the withdrawal of Mr. LINCOLN from the canvass, and the substitution of some other candidate by the Republican party, his letter to the Governors of the loyal States being proof of the fact. It is somewhat doubtful whether, with this recollection in mind, the people will coincide with the views of the *World*; particularly when it is further remembered that the same men, North and South alike, who were then endeavoring to destroy the government are now conspiring to obtain possession of it. Everywhere the people's reprobation of the infamous rebel plots of 1864, will be accompanied by the reflection that HORACE GREELEY is now the choice of their authors and agents for the highest place in the nation. And with their loyal execration of the one will go their emphatic rejection of the other.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, mentioning the Marquis DE NOAILLES, says:

"The arrival of the new Minister will fill a void from which French interests in the United States have for a long time suffered. Many urgent questions call for earnest attention and an early solution, and especially the postal question, which is of capital importance as regards the commercial relations between the two countries. In a political view also France has somewhat to expect from her representative. The new situation resulting to our country from its recent misfortunes, by lowering its prestige imposes upon him new obligations of dignity; while on the other hand, the transformation of its institutions by bringing it nearer to the United States furnishes him an occasion for drawing closer the ancient bonds of friendship which formerly united the two nations. The choice of the French government could not have been more fortunate in reference to this two-fold point of view, and we have received it here as a happy augury for our interests moral and material. The name of M. de Noailles, his antecedents, his opinions and his works are a certain guaranty that his management will make us forget the deficiencies which are traditional in our legation at Washington, and we may, at last hope to see France represented in this country otherwise than by persons destitute of the moral weight which belongs to its position in the political world."

In conclusion, the *Courrier* speaks of M. de NOAILLES as especially qualified by his studies on the organization and working of modern governments to comprehend the co-relations existing between the principles which rule the two nations and the intimate relations which exist in their respective action upon general politics. In the past a diversity of political systems has engendered a diversity of views, distrust and even antagonism, which have no reason of existence at the present day. Analogy of tendencies and similitude of institutions are fresh elements of agreement and harmony which it is expected that the new minister will be able to cultivate to the advantage of both nations, and thus put an end to the isolation to which the Franco-American population have been hitherto condemned.

It is to be hoped that the written message which HORACE GREELEY the other day sent to the colored people of Texas in response to an inquiry on their part concerning his views and feelings toward them, may have the effect of putting a stop to the burning of negro school houses and the maltreatment of negro teachers, which has lately been going on in that quarter. Mr. GREELEY says he believes equal rights to men of every color to be the true policy for every State and the nation, and the maintenance of their true nationality. The *Tribune*, as his organ and advocate, will therefore, it is to be presumed, at once call for the release of the Georgia clergyman who is confined in prison charged with the crime of marrying a white man to a mulatto woman—will denounce the plan lately resorted to in Washington to defeat equal rights in one of its prominent phases and will give due notice to the friends and supporters of the Democratic candidate generally that the "outrage, oppression and insult" to which a leading Liberal journal says the colored people will be subjected until they vote the Democratic ticket, must at once and forever cease. It is further suggested that a copy of the letter should be sent to every Democratic paper in the South, particularly to the Waverly (Mo.) *Watchman*, which carries the Baltimore ticket at the head of its columns. That journal says:

"There is some talk of a negro barber opening a shop in Waverly. We would advise that negro, whoever he may be, to make his peace with his God and appoint his administrators."

If the publication of Mr. GREELEY's views concerning the rights of the colored race shall have the effect of obliterating such bitter prejudices as we have indicated, a great point will have been gained. To that end it is to be hoped the *Tribune* and the Democratic press generally will take up the cue furnished by the writer, and push the matter with the earnestness which its importance deserves.

When CHARLES R. BUCKALEW is found in the company of the associated rebel scoundrels, who congregated on the border of Canada to there to plot for the burning of Northern cities and by the foulest means stimulate domestic rebellion and the most inhuman atrocities, a full confession of which is made in the report of the notorious THOMPSON to the not less notorious J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of the DAVIS Confederacy, it is time for honest men of all parties to stop before voting for him for Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. HOLCOMBE, one of these Confederate conspirators, in his report to BENJAMIN—published in the COMMERCIAL yesterday—says:

"Besides the crowd of less distinguished persons I saw during the course of the summer, on various occasions repeatedly, Governor Hunt, of New York, and Messrs. Leigh, Richmond and Benjamin Wood, of the same State, Mr. BUCKALEW, Judge Black and Mr. Van Dyke, of Pennsylvania, McLean, of the Baltimore and GREELEY, of California, Governor Jubge Bullitt, of Kentucky, and Colonel Walker, of Indiana."

Now, for what did CHARLES R. BUCKALEW visit these rebel conspirators—these plotters for the destruction of the Union, the burning of Northern cities? Was it for anything that entitles him to the gratitude and support of the people of Pennsylvania now? A man is known by the company he keeps. We have seen CHARLES R. BUCKALEW presiding at the Fish Creek camp meeting of deserters and enemies of the country. About the same time we find him visiting these agents of the JEFF. DAVIS Confederacy in Canada, who were there for no other purpose than the overthrow of the government, whereof the burning of Northern cities was one of the chosen means. Need one word of comment be added?

The report of the Bond Committee of the Georgia Legislature, recommending the repudiation of one hundred thousand shares of the gold bonds issued by the State in furtherance of railroad schemes, has caused much excitement in financial circles, especially in New York, where the securities are mostly held. "Informality in the issue" is the precious plea set up to justify repudiation. The State of Texas recently investigated certain securities held in New York, and the committee intrusted with the duty also favored repudiation, but when it was found that, in the event of such a step being taken, all Texas securities would be thrown out of the Stock Exchange, it was decided prudent not to attempt repudiation. The Georgia Legislature has not yet acted on the report, but the feeling that prompts such a measure is sufficiently alarming. It is a significant fact that these Georgia bonds were issued under the recent Republican administration, and that no sooner do the Democrats come into power than they set about finding pretexts for repudiation! Is there one of the cardinal principles of Democracy to undo what Republicans have done, as no measure, either social, political or financial, which emanates from Republican National or State administrations, meets the approbation of Democrats. Should GREELEY come into power, with his bad advisers in the North, and his rebel allies in the South, it is not impossible, to say the least, that the repudiation of the National bonds might be attempted. Precedents could doubtless be found for recommending such a measure; and, though in all probability it would not succeed, incalculable damage would be inflicted upon the credit of the nation by the bare proposition.

The Pittsburgh *Post* is uncomfortably exercised over the Mass Convention of Soldiers and Sailors to be held in this city on the 17th of September, to ratify the Republican Presidential nominations. This is not at all to be wondered at. The *Post* never did have any affection for the men whose bravery and sacrifice preserved the life of the Republic from the assaults of rebellious treason, and it was hardly to be expected that it would hold them in favor now. That which is bred in the bone will crop out in the flesh, and it is by no means surprising that a paper which denied the power of the general government to "coerce" a rebellious State by the employment of military force—which in 1864, when the Union armies had well-nigh fought the Rebellion into its last ditch, declared the war a failure, and demanded that it should stop, and in 1868 pronounced the acts of reconstruction "revolutionary, null and void"—should still feel bitter and splenetic toward those by whose patriotic struggles and triumphs its logic was so often confounded, its hopes frustrated, and its predictions brought to naught. The approaching reunion of these heroes naturally whets the *Post's* remembrance of these various matters; and if, under the circumstances—slavery being dead, the Union restored, the freedmen enfranchised, the validity of the national debt established, and the assumption of payment of any obligation incurred in aid of the rebellion prohibited—that paper is unable to conceal its anger at the men who have so largely helped to bring these great things to pass, everybody will at once understand the reason, and will estimate it at its proper worth. But is it really worth while for it to repeat, in 1872, the inane drivel of four and eight years ago?

It is reported that Judge STALLO, of Cincinnati, is shortly to reply to the late speech of Senator SCHURZ. Judge STALLO was one of the chief originators of the Liberal movement, but withdrew from it as soon as it was captured by adventurers who deserted principle for the sake of obtaining office. It was at his house that Senator SCHURZ gave expression to his feelings of nausea and disgust at the nomination of HORACE GREELEY. He is also well acquainted with the processes by which the New York Convention, called by the anti-GREELEY reformers, was dragged and manipulated into GREELEY's support. His speech will doubtless contain some interesting revelations. Apropos of all which, and in view of the recent disclosures of the Binghamton *Republican*, it is to be hoped the *Tribune* or some other Democratic journal will favor the public with a list of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, whereat, according to them, the noblest expression of high purposes and great principles that was ever uttered, took place. Such a list ought certainly to be in existence somewhere, and the people would like to know who were the authors of the new declaration of independence of which so much is now being said. It is stated on good authority that such a list was brought on to the stage as a part of the report of the Committee on Credentials, but that before any reporter could lay hand on it, it was spirited away, and that earnest and repeated applications for it afterward only resulted finally in the answer that it could not be found. Let us have the list, or, if that is impossible, we hope Judge STALLO will state the cause of its sudden and mysterious disappearance.

Skepticism must at length give completely in and own that STANLEY really found the great African explorer. Even those Englishmen who, like Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, consoled their national self-complacency with the cunning suggestion that STANLEY had not found LIVINGSTONE, but that LIVINGSTONE had found STANLEY, must now admit the flattering unction and concede the unquestionable truth, that an American, a native of Missouri, appointed and sustained by the editor of an American newspaper, has not only relieved the immediate necessities of the traveler, but furnished him with the means of completing the explorations which were the object of his journey. STANLEY's narrative, published a few days ago, intensely interesting as it was, was less interesting than the Doctor's letter of grateful acknowledgement to the the grandly liberal editor who rescued him from gloom and prospective beggary in Ujiji. Any man, whatever his fortune or past successes, might well be envied the feelings with which he read such a letter. It is idle to say that the eclat and the prospective pecuniary advantages of the enterprise furnished some of the motives which inspired it. Under the circumstances in which the expedition in search of LIVINGSTONE was projected, benevolence as well as genius was required by a foundation fit such motives to operate upon, and the word sordid has no place among the adjectives appropriate to the achievement. Full reports of his travels with LIVINGSTONE will in the next few days be telegraphed by STANLEY from London to the *Herald*.

General GRANT's opponents are still harping upon the fact that he does not think it necessary to stay all the time in Washington. Senator SCHURZ, in his late speech, actually ascended to take notice of the frivolous charge, and gave a tinge of novelty to his criticism by declaring that he had seen foreigners in the capital looking for the Government as one looks for a lost child or a stray horse. There is really no good reason why either the President or the heads of Departments should remain constantly in Washington. In former times, before the days of the railroad and the telegraph, neither the President nor his Cabinet could safely absent themselves from their posts, as an emergency might at any time occur requiring their attention. Yet JACKSON and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS were both absent from Washington a great deal without incurring censure for delinquency. At present General GRANT and his Secretaries, at the greatest distances to which they withdraw, are not really farther from the capital than former Presidents who retired for health or relaxation to a country house or village ten or twelve miles away. By telegraph they can be at once informed of anything that may require their presence, and by railroad they can return to Washington in a shorter time than was required in old times to travel ten or twelve miles on horseback or in a carriage. It seems idle to answer such objections, but they are made with apparent seriousness, and must therefore be seriously met, however frivolous the business may seem.

While the reckless charges brought by opposition papers and speakers against the Republican party wholly fail to produce the impression intended upon the people to whom they are addressed, for the reason that their mis-statements, exaggerations and distortions to-day, are corrected, exposed, and refuted by the sober second thought and oratorical morrow, it is not to be denied that the opponents of Republican institutions in other countries, where the antidote does not follow the poison, as here, derive considerable aid and comfort from the misrepresentations in question. In Germany, for example, a Conservative League for the prevention of emigration to the United States has just published a circular in which it is declared that the United States "is now groaning under the heels of a military despotism," extracts from the speeches of opposition Senators and Congressmen being given to support the charge. These malcontents cannot deceive the people who have already cast in their lot with us from other lands, because their daily observation of facts and circumstances convinces them how completely devoid of basis these accusations generally are. But to their kindred at home, who do not know the unscrupulous lengths to which partisan bitterness urges men in this country, and who have no means of disproving the exparte statements placed before them, the case is quite different, and much continued hardship and suffering may possibly result from it. The attention of the German Republican press of the United States is respectfully called to this matter.

A remarkable fact connected with the letter of General PLEASANTON to Senator SCHURZ concerning his "impression" that the President gave him to understand his willingness to accord that Senator a share of public patronage in exchange for his support of the San Domingo annexation project, is this: The speech of Senator SCHURZ was delivered in St. Louis on the 23d of July, and its charges against the President in this matter were avowedly based on the authority of the letter in question, which the speaker declared to be in his possession at the time. But the letter itself, as published in the *Tribune*, bears date three days later than the specification of the charges made on the purported authority of that very communication. The President, it will be recollected, promptly denied the statement of the Senator as soon as it was published, and demanded the production of the proofs. Now the question is, how came Senator SCHURZ to hurry at once to New York, the residence of PLEASANTON, and why should the letter of that latter bear the date given? Was it for the reason that, since it had no existence at the date of SCHURZ's speech, the instant challenge of the President made it necessary to concoct it, and that a fatal blunder was made by not dating it back a few days or weeks instead of the day on which it was actually written? It looks exceedingly like it.

Relative to the report that Gen. HARTRANFT, some days before the meeting of the Republican Committee, placed in the hands of the Chairman a letter withdrawing from the Gubernatorial contest, we can say in the most positive manner that there is not one word of truth in it; nevertheless, it is just as true as the very best—or worst—of the slanderous reports put afloat by his enemies. Probably few men ever ran for office who was the object of so much calumny as Gen. HARTRANFT, and in such cases generally, the persecution has begun to react. It has been carried too far. Gen. HARTRANFT cannot be beaten. If he lives he will be the next Governor of Pennsylvania. Beneath the game of brag adopted by BUCKALEW's supporters, can be detected the proof of their own want of confidence. Democratic leaders know of BUCKALEW's weakness. Electors have not forgotten his copperheadism and will not support him. As the representative of Greeleyism he has entered a field where certain defeat awaits him. There is a sentiment awake that will defeat him as surely as election day comes. Let Republicans only be steadfast and do their duty.

It is at all times an interesting study to consider in what degree the master minds of our generation are affected by age. France at this moment presents the spectacle of an aged statesman who rules the destinies of the nation at the most critical period of its history. In examining this intellectual problem, the *Spectator* affirms that the mind of the President is as vigorous as ever so far as concerns the reception of facts, but that it is inaccessible to new ideas. This may be true, for to account for it, we need not consider the mind to have grown old, but the will to have become weaker, and to shrink from encountering the labor of a new undertaking. Should the memory keep perfect, there is no reason why the mind in old age should be less strong than in maturity, and the possibility has been proved by statesmen and generals without number. M. THIERS is said to shrink from the study of the complicated questions connected with the religious disputes on the continent, but if circumstances rendered it desirable for him to accomplish the task, he would probably find his mental powers equal to the effort. The shortcomings of able men at an advanced age are not necessarily to be attributed to the failure of mental power, but to a decay in the will which compels the mind to make the exertion necessary for the accomplishment of great tasks.

Mr. GREELEY appears to have a *penchant* for Presidential intrigues, as well as inordinate ambition for the office. His intrigue with Democratic leaders a year ago is perfectly consistent with his conduct when Mr. LINCOLN was last a candidate. Right in the midst of that campaign he intrigued to throw LINCOLN overboard, as he had previously intrigued to defeat his nomination. The proof is the following, which, though published, has never been denied:

NEW YORK, September 2, 1864.

Hon. ——:

YOUR EXCELLENCY—The undersigned have been requested by a body of influential Unionists to communicate with the loyal Governors for the purpose of eliciting their replies to the following queries:

1. In your judgment is the re-election of Mr. Lincoln a probability?

2. In your judgment can your own State be carried for Mr. Lincoln?

3. In your judgment do the interests of the Union party, and so of the country, require the substitution of another candidate in place of Mr. Lincoln?

In making these queries we give no opinion of our own, and request yours only for the most private and confidential use. Yours truly,

HORACE GREELEY,
Editor of the *Tribune* (and two others